

# HAWKER TELLS STORY OF FLIGHT AND RESCUE; SEARCHED SEAS FOR VESSEL TO PICK HIM UP; TOWERS BARRED FROM THE NC-4 BY DANIELS

## GERMANS READY TO GO LIMIT FOR WORLD'S PEACE

Envoys Say They Want Only  
Treaty Which They Can  
Sign Consistently.

TO LAY CARDS ON TABLE

Bernstorff Hints Surrender to  
League of Nations as Last  
Alternative.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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BERLIN, May 26 (delayed).—Germany will go to the utmost limits in the "aide memoire" embodying her answer to the peace terms and which is to be presented to the allied representatives at Versailles early next week.

That is the essence of statements made to me by members of the Government and the peace delegation, including Chancellor Scheidemann, who returned from Spa to-day. All of these men expressed a keen recognition of Germany's situation and a desire for immediate peace if it is obtainable on anything but "impossible" terms.

There was a touch of resignation in the manner of the Cabinet members, all of whom expressed satisfaction over the unanimity established between Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's delegation and the Government leaders. It was also stated that all differences within the Cabinet had been ironed out.

Accepts Peace on Defeat Basis.  
"The danger of a Cabinet crisis is now past," declared a member of that body. Said another member: "The answer that Germany's delegation will deliver early next week will leave no doubt of their recognition of defeat, or of their willingness to accept a peace based on that defeat. Not only Germany, but the entire world must have peace. Germany is willing to go to the utmost limits to meet the conditions laid down, to show her good faith. We will lay all our cards on the table and show what we can and cannot do."

"After that it will be a question of what the allied Governments will do to make it possible for the present German Government to sign the treaty."

It was agreed by all members of the Cabinet and by the peace delegates that unmodified terms could not be signed. It was noticeable, however, that much less stress than formerly was placed on the probability of no signing, and much more talk of what modifications would be necessary to induce Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues to sign.

In connection with that note it is apparent that the protest excitement is dying out and that a thoughtful mood is replacing the demonstrations of a few days ago.

On the whole, it is said, only few changes were made in the original counter proposals. The document containing these was lengthened by some thirty pages, mostly filled up with statements of what Germany could not do to meet the economic and industrial conditions. There is insistence also upon adherence to the original Wilsonian principles as first enunciated on August 15.

Germany Willing to Disarm.  
The new draft reaffirms a willingness to take the first step toward disarmament, to renounce a naval programme, to give up the greater part of the German fleet and to abandon conscription. The suggestions as to shipping and cable pools remain the same as embodied in my previous dispatches.

It is said, however, that the new draft contains an expression of willingness to reduce the army to 100,000 as soon as the stability of the Government is established. There is also a counter proposal whereby Germany, by its acceptance, would not lose wholly all rights to her colonies. Germany wants to be among the Powers with a colonial mandate, her answer in this respect being based on the assumption that the League of Nations will become a reality, in which she demands immediate membership.

The German message also will be (Continued on Third Page.)

## Berlin's Counter Proposals Are Finished; Rantzau to Present Them To-morrow

PARIS, May 26.—The German counter proposals to the allied peace terms will be ready to-morrow night, according to a statement made in French Peace Conference circles to-night, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will present them Wednesday.

The French Government, also has received from the German peace delegation the assurance that it will ask no further extension of time for consideration of the peace terms. The extension granted last week expires on Thursday.

The German delegation to-day sent three new notes to the Secretariat of the Peace Conference. The notes deal, respectively, with reparations and responsibility, German property in allied countries and German religious missions abroad.

## GERMAN PLEAS WEAKEN ALLIES

Changes Probable in Economic  
and Military Clauses of  
Treaty.

ENGLISH PRESSURE FELT

Lloyd George Sees Political  
Clouds Loom as Labor  
Protests Terms.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, May 26.—Another shift has occurred in the peace situation. Undoubtedly, the Allies are weakening somewhat with regard to standing pat on the treaty, and whether this is due to President Wilson or Lloyd George or to both is not clear, although the political situation in England is unquestionably a factor.

Lloyd George has been informed that a big trade union conference to be held this week will oppose the treaty as too severe. This meeting will take place simultaneously with the presentation of the German counter proposals, and it is impossible to minimize the conjunction of these events.

As the situation now stands there is a possibility of further negotiations with the Germans, based on their proposals, and of material changes in the economic and even in the military clauses of the treaty. The Germans are insisting that an army of 200,000 is necessary to preserve order, a contention which the American experts support.

The Germans' chief hope is that their counter proposals will serve as the basis of negotiations. The Big Four seem to be wavering between standing firm and negotiating.

The counter proposals to be submitted Wednesday include these proposals: First, that the preamble of the treaty contrasts with the Lansing notes.

Second, that the economic clauses and the territorial demands will work against each other, and that Germany is unable to comply with both.

Third, that the allied reply to the Saar note is unsatisfactory, the Germans feeling warranted in submitting complete counter proposals whereby France will get the same results.

Fourth, that the Germans are unwilling to sign the treaty unless modified, and therefore request that their counter proposition be made the basis of negotiations, expressing themselves as confident that in that manner a treaty can be worked out that will insure a world peace of justice.

## VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA KILLS 15,000

Thirty-one Villages Destroyed  
When Kalut Bursts Out.

TOKIO, May 26.—Sixteen thousand persons were killed or injured in a volcanic eruption in central Java on May 26. This information is contained in official advices from Batavia.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The volcano of Kalut, in Java, has burst into eruption, wiping out twenty villages in the district of Brengat and causing deaths estimated at 15,000, according to a Central News despatch received here.

The volcano Kalut (Kileet) is one of the fourteen active volcanoes on the island of Java. Kalut is in eastern Java, south of Surabaya. For its size Java has more volcanoes than any other country in the world.

Kalut's last serious eruption was on May 23, 1901, when 181 persons were killed. The volcano of Galunggung became active in 1922 and 114 villages were destroyed and more than 4,000 lives lost.

Much of the island was laid waste by eruptions and earthquakes in August, 1883. The loss of life was estimated at 55,000.

Success Wins in Pennsylvania.  
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 26.—The Senate to-night passed finally the woman suffrage amendment. The vote was 41 to 7. The House passed the amendment several weeks ago by a vote of 128 to 66.

## TREATY VERSION HERE MUDDLED

Summary Sent to America  
Said to Be Hopelessly  
Mixed Up.

IS CALLED A BAD JOB

Blame for Secrecy Passes  
Among Clemenceau, Lloyd  
George and Wilson.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, May 26.—The demand of the Senate that the treaty be made public has many sympathizers in the American delegation here, also in France and England. Copies of the treaty reprinted from German papers are now being sold in Rotterdam for 40 cents; yet the Big Four are standing by the decision not to publish the document until the Germans sign or refuse to sign.

Those who have seen the treaty say that the official summary was a bad job, the worst feature being the economic and reparations summaries, which are said to have been hopelessly muddled. It is also said that the summary is too brief to give even a faint conception of what the treaty really contains, and that if published many would be convinced of its absolute unworkability.

This is held to be the chief reason the Big Four hesitates to publish the treaty, but having chloroformed point one long ago Europe is not surprised that Wilson consented to read the burial service.

Blame for Clemenceau.  
The President's friends insist that he wanted certain parts printed, but that he was blocked by Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George, principally the latter. On the other hand the French papers virtually accuse the President of saying that Clemenceau is to blame. The Echo de Paris gives the following explanation:

"The publication of the treaty would not inconvenience the big four if each would submit it to his respective Parliament. Premier Clemenceau could easily answer all interpellations and Premier Lloyd George could reach home quickly if his policy were attacked in the House of Commons. But with Wilson it is true of Orlando, but with Wilson it would be impossible for him to reach America quickly. This is the basis of his stand against publication, as he knows his political enemies would make the treaty a basis of attack on his policies."

His explanation is flatly denied by the President's friends. According to them the President, when he learned the German papers were printing the treaty, gave orders to have copies prepared for sending to America. He then reconsidered, saying he must consult Lloyd George, who is said to have objected on the ground that he feared that publication would bring on a terrific attack on the treaty by the Liberals and laborites had signed a protest, and that the Manchester Guardian, in a bitter attack, had called the treaty monstrous. On the other hand, Premier Lloyd George is said to have pointed out the Conservatives do not want any changes at all.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Published reports from Paris that it was President Wilson who asked that the full text of the treaty be secret, that he be not embarrassed by the discussion in the United States Senate during his absence, were denied in official circles here to-day.

The statement was authorized that "it was not President Wilson" who initiated the move for secrecy, but further than this officials declined to go.

## BRITISH TO HONOR FRYATT.

Body of Executed Ship Captain to  
Be Brought Home.

LONDON, May 26.—The body of Capt. Charles Fryatt, the British merchant officer executed by the Germans in 1916, will be brought home to England and receive a funeral similar to that of Miss Edith Cavell.

Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons to-day by Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman. The statement was authorized that "it was not President Wilson" who initiated the move for secrecy, but further than this officials declined to go.

## CHINA TO SIGN, WITH PROVISIO.

Reservations Regarding Shan-  
tung Ordered by Both Houses.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, May 26.—The President of China has notified the Chinese delegation by cable that a meeting of the Chinese Cabinet and the Speakers of both Houses authorized the delegation to sign the peace treaty with reservations regarding Shantung.

## COLOR RACES RULE IN LEAGUE, REED ASSERTS

Missouri Senator Shows  
That Whites Are Hope-  
lessly in Minority.

HAVE 15 VOTES TO 17

Demonstrates That Even Small  
Black Nations Can Nul-  
lify Our Vote.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Black men, red men, brown men, yellow men and men with mongrel mixtures of these races will control and dominate the world and the destiny of the United States if the League of Nations plan is accepted by America, Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, declared in the Senate to-day. The white race in votes in the league assembly will be outnumbered and the white populations of the world as represented by the League of Nations will be hopelessly in the minority.

Senator Reed's speech presented a new angle of the fight against the scheme for denationalization and one which has put in a bad hole those Southern Senators who have consistently and blindly applauded every move of the President and followed his leadership in every direction. These Senators had some forewarning of the kind of speech Mr. Reed would make and were fearful of its effect on them. They make no secret of the fact now that the address has been made that it will have a tremendous effect in the Southern States.

Membership Is Concealed.  
"A striking illustration is found in the fact that we are now for the first time informed what nations are to constitute the members of the league," said the Missouri Senator. "It will be remembered that the original covenant so far as published mentioned by name as members of the league the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and the United States and that the names of the other members were referred to as being contained in a protocol the contents of which were sedulously concealed from the people. Whatever motive led to this concealment it is certain that the primal shock to American intelligence and patriotism would have been much greater if the people at first had been informed frankly who were to be the partners of the United States in the world Government about to be set up."

"The names are now given. We know who are to sit on the council board of the international tribunal which is to undertake in many respects the government of the world. An examination of the character of this membership ought in itself to cause the instant rejection of the whole scheme. It brands the plan as futile and impossible and dooms it to an ignominious failure."

White Countries Outnumbered.  
"An examination of the membership of this present league will first astonish and then arouse the indignation of every thoughtful man. It will come as a distinct shock first that this is a colored League of Nations. This is to say the majority of the nations composing the league do not belong to the white race. On the contrary they are a conglomerate of the black, yellow, brown and red races frequently so intermixed and commingled as to constitute an unclassifiable mongrel breed."

Mr. Reed presented tables to show that the white nations would be in the minority in the league. The table showed that countries classified as "dark" were seventeen in number, with a population of 811,000,000, while the white countries numbered fifteen, with a population of only 259,000,000.

"From the foregoing table," continued the Senator, "it appears that when the members of the League of Nations meet about the council table there will be fifteen men representing white nations and seventeen men representing black, brown, yellow and red races, and that the white nations will be in the minority in the league."

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## Joy to Every One of 200 Smokeless Men

AN account of it is given in a letter sent by a soldier to a fund donor from a remote place in the Vosges. Read of their pleasure at getting smokes 15 kilometers from a welfare post in his letter published in full on page 7.

The grand total of the fund to-day is \$437,670.28; nearer and nearer a new top. A long step and a step all together and over it goes!

## EX-SERVICE MEN STORM COMMONS

Rioters Seeking Work March  
on Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, May 26.—Thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors out of employment, armed with stones and other missiles, marched toward the House of Commons to-day. They came into conflict with the police harring the apertures, however, and were scattered. Later the procession was reformed and marched toward Buckingham Palace, but the demonstration broke up before it reached the palace. There were no further disorders.

The demonstration followed a big meeting held in Hyde Park during the afternoon, where the discharged soldiers and sailors demanded work and a minimum wage scale.

Similar demonstrations were held throughout the country during the day.

## READ WILL GET SOLE HONOR FOR ATLANTIC DASH

Secretary of Navy Overruled  
Commander's Request to  
Accompany Junior.

ASKED BY TWO ADMIRALS

Delicate Situation Developed,  
Involving Loss of Credit to  
Either Flier.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the midst of the transatlantic flight a question of such keen rivalry developed between Commander John H. Towers and Lieut.-Commander Albert C. Read that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had to settle it by cable from Washington. The controversy arose after both officers had reached the Azores, and concerned the question of whether Towers should finish the flight.

Lieut.-Commander Read had reached the Azores in the NC-4, and was ready and willing to continue to Lisbon. Commander Towers' machine, the NC-3, had been wrecked, but Towers was in a position to continue his duty as flight commander by taking his seat beside Lieut.-Commander Read in the NC-4. There was no question of not permitting Lieut.-Commander Read to continue, but Commander Towers wanted the chance of going to, contending that, as he was in command of all three seaplanes and had been in charge of the flight from the start, he should not be barred when the goal apparently was within reach.

Appeal Made by Jackson.  
Rear Admiral Jackson, at Ponta Delgada, decided that Commander Towers was right. The NC-3 was at moorings in Ponta Delgada with both lower wings wrecked, wing pontoon gone, tail badly damaged, hull leaking badly. This damage had been sustained in Commander Towers' sixty-hour battle on a high running sea, and Rear Admiral Jackson thought the pluck of the young flight commander should be rewarded.

He accordingly recommended that Commander Towers be permitted to accompany Lieut.-Commander Read to Lisbon and sent the recommendation to Rear Admiral Knapp in London. The latter agreed and both recommendations were cabled by Rear Admiral Knapp to Secretary Daniels.

As soon as the matter came before him Mr. Daniels realized that he had a very delicate and difficult situation to handle. If he approved the recommendation it meant that Lieut.-Commander Read, after making the successful flight to the Azores was to be deprived of chief honors because, with Commander Towers in the seaplane the latter necessarily would get a large share of the credit. If he disapproved the recommendation it meant that Commander Towers, after arranging all details of the flight from the very start, was to be eliminated.

Naval Officers Divided.  
To render decision more difficult, naval officers here had divided themselves in two camps, some arguing on the basis of seniority, others on the basis of merit. Lieut.-Commander Read to get the full glory. Mrs. Towers, who is in Washington, naturally was one of the interested persons in the controversy.

It was argued that if Lieut.-Commander Read was permitted to navigate the seaplane and Commander Towers made a passenger a suitable compromise would be effected.

But Secretary Daniels, after considerable hesitation, finally decided to overrule Rear Admirals Knapp and Jackson on the ground that Lieut.-Commander Read's performance should in no way be affected by what happened to the other two seaplanes. He had brought the NC-4 safely to the Azores, Mr. Daniels ruled, and should get an opportunity to bring the NC-4 into Lisbon and thus be the first aviator to cross the ocean.

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## NC-4 Ready to Start Toward Lisbon To-day

By the Associated Press.  
PONTA DELGADA, May 26.—The motors of the American seaplane NC-4 were tuned up this afternoon, and the plane, under command of Lieut.-Commander Commander Read, probably will start for Lisbon at daybreak to-morrow.

The weather experts predict favorable weather, with westerly winds at the flying altitude of between twenty and thirty miles an hour around the Azores, diminishing to five miles an hour off the coast of Portugal.

Cloudy weather, it is announced, may be encountered midway in the course.

## ANTI-REDS HEM IN PETROGRAD

Opponents of Bolsheviks May  
Let Hunger Bring About  
Fall of City.

ALLIES TO AID KOLCHAK

Admiral Ready to Allow All  
to Share in Russian Gov-  
ernment.

LONDON, May 26.—Coinciding with the news from Paris to-day that the Council of Four of the Peace Conference had decided to recognize the Russian anti-Bolshevik Government, Admiral Kolchak conditionally, advice were received that the military ring about Petrograd was being tightened by the combined forces operating against the former Russian capital.

In the military operations, Pskov has been taken by the Estonian forces and the captors have advanced six miles east of the town. As a result of this victory the Bolsheviks are withdrawing toward Petrograd and there are reports that they are making ready for their last stand. Three hundred thousand men, it is reported, are being armed for the final defense.

One report says that the anti-Bolshevik forces can capture Petrograd at their leisure, but that they prefer to let hunger do the work that could be accomplished by the force of arms and perhaps in a shorter time. While there is no proof that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, has asked Admiral Kolchak, the commander in chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces, for an armistice, it is known that Lenin and Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister, are gravely concerned over the food supply problem both in Petrograd and in Moscow.

## Russian Boundaries Set.

The despatch from Paris relative to recognition says that it will be extended on condition that the future Russia shall be determined by a "genuine constituent assembly," and that the League of Nations covenant shall be accepted as fixing the boundaries of Russia. This policy, if adopted, will aid Admiral Kolchak materially in overcoming the Bolshevik rule in Russia. The allied and associated Governments will not supply troops for this purpose, but they will send supplies of all kinds, which is equally important. One of the conditions of recognition is that there must be no interference with the races of the non-Russian States recently constructed out of the old Russia.

Immediately recognition is extended to the Kolchak Government it is expected that money will be advanced by the allied and associated Government for the continuance and the speeding up of the military operations against the Bolsheviks. In Siberia transport is the great problem. Locomotives and cars must be repaired and the present Government is without funds to do this work. Once the Allies advance the money this will be done and other military operations, which will be a vital factor in bringing about the downfall of Lenin, Trotsky, et al., will be accomplished much more readily.

Advises received here report that Bolshevik strikes and disorders are gravely hampering the operations of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, on which Admiral Kolchak is dependent for his supplies. These disorders have been difficult to suppress, and the two factors combine to make the work of the International Railroad Commission, under John S. Stevens, arduous and unpleasant.

## Plan to Help Industries.

Admiral Kolchak has returned from a visit to Ekaterinburg, where he presided at a conference of manufacturers, peasants and industrial organizations in the Ural district. He gave them assurance that the Government would help in the rehabilitation of industries and in the building up of transportation facilities.

Guarantees were given to a Jewish delegation the rights of Jews would be safeguarded, and several Jewish organizations expressed confidence in the Gov-

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## Aviators Plunged Into Fog and Clouds at Beginning, but Had Intervals of Good Weather

RAN INTO STORM 15,000 FEET UP  
TRYING TO GET FREE OF MIST

Blown Out of Course, Navigator Tries to  
Get Into the Path of Ships When  
Descent Became Necessary

SIGHTED THE MARY DURING GALE

Machine Dropped Into Heavy Sea and Crew  
of Tramp Steamship Imperilled Their  
Own Lives to Save Airmen

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from The London Times Service.  
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LONDON, May 26.—By special courtesy of Lord Northcliffe's "Daily Mail" to the London Times-Public Ledger News Service, Harry G. Hawker's own story of his attempt to fly across the Atlantic is here-with presented.

By HARRY G. HAWKER.

We had very difficult ground to rise from on the other side. To get in the air at all we had to run diagonally across the course.

Once we got away we climbed very well, but when about ten minutes up we passed from fair clear weather into the fog off the Newfoundland banks. We got well over this, however, and, of course, at once lost sight of the sea.

The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls. At this time we were flying well above the clouds at a height of about 5,000 feet.

About five and one-half hours out, owing to the choking of the filter, the temperature of the water cooling our engines started to rise, but after coming down several thousand feet we overcame this difficulty. Everything went well for another few hours, when once again the circulation system became choked and the temperature of the water rose to the boiling point. We, of course, realized that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power.

When we were about twelve and one-half hours on our way the circulation system was still giving us trouble and we realized we could not go on using up our motor power.

Then it was that we reached the fateful decision to play for safety. We changed course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours, when to our great relief we sighted the Danish steamship which proved to be the tramp Mary.

We at once sent up our very light distress signals. These were answered promptly and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamship.

The sea was exceedingly rough and despite the utmost efforts of the Danish crew it was one and a half hours before they succeeded in taking us off. It was only at great risk to themselves, in fact, that they eventually succeeded in launching a small boat, owing to the heavy gale from the northeast which was raging.

It was found impossible to salvage the machine, which, however, is most probably still afloat somewhere in mid-ocean. Altogether, before being picked up, we had been fourteen and a half hours out from Newfoundland. We were picked up at 8:30 A. M. on Monday, Greenwich time.

From Captain Duhn of the Mary and his Danish crew we received the greatest kindness on our journey home. The ship carried no wireless and it was not until we arrived off the Butt of Lewis that we were able to communicate with the authorities.

Off Loch Eribol we were met by the destroyer Woolston and conveyed to Scapa Flow, where we had a splendid welcome home from Admiral Freemantle and the men of the Grand Fleet.

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER MACKENZIE GRIEVE.

When a few hundred miles out a strong northerly gale drove us steadily out of our course. It was not always possible, owing to the pressure of the dense masses of cloud, to take our bearings, and I calculate that at the time we determined to cut across the shipping route we were about 200 miles out of our course. Up to this change of direction we had covered about 1,000 miles of the journey to the Irish coast.

LONDON, May 26.—When Harry Hawker and Mackenzie Grieve arrive in London to-morrow evening they will be greeted as national heroes. That they failed in mid-ocean in their daring attempt to span the Atlantic means nothing to London in its present state of mind. What counts is that they tried.

The reason why London is so enthusiastic over the return of Hawker and Grieve is that the two men rivals of several other contenders for the fortune offered by the Daily Mail